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THE NEW DEAL.

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet.

Business and Professional Careers of the Men Who Are to Steer the Ship of State Until 1893.

President Harrison's Services in the Field —Morton, the Banker, Congressman and Foreign Minister.

Herewith are presented brief biographical sketches of the newly-inaugurated president, vice-president and cabinet officers as they have been announced semi-officially, as follows:

Secretary of State—James G. Blaine, of Maine.

Secretary of the Treasury—William Windom, of Minnesota.

Secretary of War—Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.

Secretary of the Navy—Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.

Secretary of the Interior — John W. Noble, of Missouri.

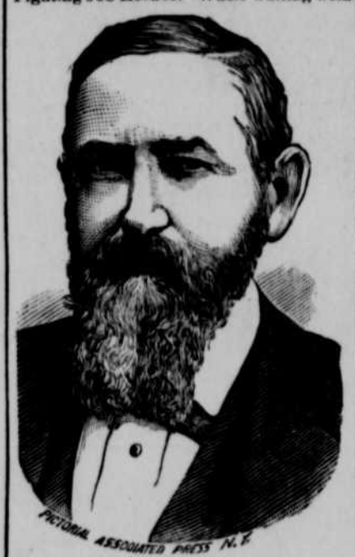
Attorney-General—William H. H. Miller, of Indiana.

Postmaster-General—John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.

Secretary of Agriculture—Jeremiah M. Rusk, of Wisconsin.

The New President.

Benjamin Harrison is the great-grandson of the man of the same name who was a member of the continental congress from 1774 to 1776 and who was one of the signers of the declaration of independence, one of the committee who reported the declaration to the continental congress and was three times governor of Virginia. The new president is the grandson of William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and president of the United States from March 4, 1841, until his death, April 4 of the same year. His father, John Scott Harrison, was a farmer, but served two terms in congress. Benjamin Harrison was born at North Bend, Ind., Aug. 20, 1833 He was educated at the Miami university, at Oxford, O., and studied law in the office of Bellamy S. Storer, in Cincinnati He married before he attained his majority, and settled in Indianapolis in 1854, where he began practice at the bar. When the civil war broke out he raised a regiment, the Seventieth Indiana, and went into the fiele as its colonel. At Resaca he distinguished himself by charging a rebel battery at the head of his regiment. At Peachtree Creek he won the profane and fiery approval of Fighting Joe Hooker. While waiting with



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

his men in reserve, Harrison saw a detachment of Hood's forces coming towards him. The crest of a hill was between them. Harrison saw instantly that it would not do to wait and receive this attack at the foot of the hill. Without an order he assumed the responsibility of charging his reserves up the hill to meet the rebels half way. This was done with so much impetuosity and courage that the rebels were sharply repulsed. It was for this that Gen. Joe Hooker roared out to Harrison, after it was over: "By G—, sir, I will have you made brigadier general for this." Gen. Harrison was elected court reporter of Indiana while he was in the army, but did not leave the service until the war was over. After peace had been declared he resumed practice of the law, and in 1876 was the republican nominee for governor of Indiana, but was defeated by "Blue Jeans" Williams, although he polled 2,000 more than the average of his ticket. In 1880, as usual, he took an active part in the campaign, and when it was found the republicans had carried the legislature he became at once the leading candidate for United States senator. His nomination was plainly foreshadowed before the legislature convened, and before the caucus met all other names had been withdrawn. During Gen. Harrison's service of six years in the senate he grew rapidly in public estimation and proved himself fully equal to the requirements of the place and the expectation of his friends. His Dakota report and speeches, and his speech on the Edmunds resolution regarding civil service reform in general, and on the president's appointments in Indiana, are especially remembered.

His senatorial term expired March 4, 1887, and the legislature to choose his successor was to be elected in the fall of 1886. The history of that campaign is still fresh in the public mind. It was in a large degree Gen. Harrison's campaign. The result attested Gen. Harrison's wisdom and his work. The republicans carried the state and came within a hair's breadth of carrying the legislature.

With the expiration of his senatorial term Gen. Harrison returned to the practice of his profession. He is pre-eminently a lawyer. Politics is a side issue with him, but when he practices politics he practices as he does law, with all his might.

In his private life and personal character Gen. Harrison has the good fortune to be unassailable. His character as a citizen, neighbor and friend is invulnerable.

The Vice-President.

Levi P. Morton was born in Shoreman, Vt., May 10, 1824. As a clerk in a country store he developed a capacity for business that soon gained the confidence of his employers and he was rapidly advanced in his position. At the age of 26 Mr. Morton had gained such a business reputation that he was given a partnership in the firm of Bisbee, Morgan & Co., of Boston, then a well-known mercantile house. He remained there for four years, and then, seeking a wider field, removed to New York and established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. He remained at the head of this firm till 1863, when he founded the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Co., of which he is the senior member. At the same time the house of Morton, Rose & Co. was established in London as the English correspondents of the New York house. From 1873 to 1884 the London firm acted as the financial agents of the United States government. The two firms took a leading position as

LEVI P. MORTON.

members of the syndicate that negotiated United States bonds in payment of the Geneva award of $15,000,000 and the Halifax fishery award of $5,500,000. In 1878 he was appointed honorary commissioner to the Paris exposition, and in the fall of the same year he was nominated and elected by the republican party to congress. He was re-elected in 1880. In the republican national convention of 1880 Mr. Morton was a stanch ally of Roscoe Conkling, an advocate of the renomination of Gen. Grant for a third term to the presidency. When the split came and President Garfield was nominated, Mr. Morton was offered the second place on the ticket. He declined the honor, and after the success of the ticket President Garfield offered him the portfolio of secretary of the navy. Mr. Morton also declined the cabinet offer, saying he preferred to accept the appointment of minister to France, in which office he was confirmed by the senate soon after President Garfield was inaugurated. Through his intercessions the restrictions on the importations of American pork into France were removed and American corporations received a legal status in France. Since the expiration of his term as minister to France Mr. Morton has had no official position.

Secretary of State.

James Gillespie Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 31, 1831. He had excellent educational advantages, and at the age of 18 years entered Washington college, from which institution he was graduated in 1847. His taste ran mostly toward history, literature and mathematics. He went to Kentucky soon after graduating and became a teacher in the military institute at Blue Lick Springs. While thus engaged he formed the acquaintance of Miss Harriet Stanwood, from Maine, a teacher in a young lady's seminary at Millersburg, Ky., and married her a few months after, returning with her to Pennsylvania, where he took a position as instructor in literature and science in the Pennsylvania institution for the blind. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., which has been his home ever since. He was among the first to become identified with the political movement which resulted in the formation of the republican party, and was for a time editor of the Kennebec Journal, and subsequently edited the Portland Advertiser. His first appearance in politics was as a delegate to the republican national convention which nominated John C. Fremont for the presidency, in 1856. Two years later he was elected to the lower branch of the Maine legislature, of which he remained a member for six years, and the last term was speaker. He was for twenty consecutive years chairman of the state republican committee. In 1862 Mr. Blaine was elected to the national house of representatives, in which capacity he served until 1876, when he was appointed senator to succeed Mr. Morrill, who had resigned to accept the secretaryship of the treasury. At the republican national convention of 1876 Mr. Blaine was a strong candidate for the presidential nomination, which finally went to Rutherford B. Hayes. In congress Mr. Blaine was an advocate of bi-metallic currency and used his utmost endeavors to secure subsidies for American ocean steamship lines, especially those running to South American ports. When the Chinese question came up in 1879 he declared in favor of exclusion. The national convention of 1880 again saw Mr. Blaine a candidate for the presidential

JAMES G. BLAINE.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

HARRISON'S LEASE

The New President Inaugurated Yesterday With All the Ceremony Attending the Occasion.

An Inaugural Address Setting Forth the President's Views on Certain Things.

The Announcement Made that the Civil Service Law will be Upheld, but the Workers to be Taken Care of.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—With a simple and solemn ceremony, in the presence of all the wisdom and authority embodied in the co-ordinate branches of the government and surrounded by representatives of all the great nations on the face of the globe, Benjamin Harrison was inducted into the highest office within the gift of the American people. Never was such a a crowd in Washington before. It is estimated that half a million strangers camped in the city last night, filling every inch of hotel and boarding house accommodation and drawing to the full limit on private hospitality, and even then many were forced to sleep on the floors, some on billiard tables and even the welcome recess of an occasional bath tub was not despised.

The senate chamber was metamorphosed during the recess, which ended at 9:30 a. m. Seats were reserved on the floor for Cleveland, Harrison, Morton, ex-President Hayes and Vice-President Hamlin, state governors, the diplomatic corps, the supreme court, etc. The galleries rapidly filled and Hannibal Hamlin, the venerable ex-president, was escorted to a seat at the right of President pro tem Ingalls. As he moved across the chamber he was greeted by a generous clapping of hands, the first demonstration of the day. Blaine came in this moment by a rear door and modestly took a seat at the extreme of the senatorial body but could not escape discovery, and a ripple of applause ran over the chamber. This was the signal for a wave as Senator Hale went down to escort him to a more prominent seat. Gen. John C. Fremont only shortly preceded the entrance of Gen. Sherman and Maj Gen. Schofield. Then came the diplomatic corps in gorgeous court uniforms in striking contrast with the plain civilian dress of American officials.

At two minutes before noon Cleveland and his cabinet entered and took seats assigned them. Then Harrison, on the arm of Senator Hoar, appeared at the door and walked to a seat at Cleveland's right, the audience rising. The same ceremony was repeated with Morton. Before taking his seat he was sworn in by Ingalls. At 11:59 President pro tem Ingalls rose and closed the Fiftieth congress. Then Vice President Morton called the senate of the Fifty-first congress to order in special session.

After swearing in the new members the vice-president announced without further preliminaries the senate would proceed to the platform at the east front of the Capitol to witness and participate in the ceremonies of inaugurating the president-elect. The procession then moved in the following order: Marshal Wright, of the supreme court, Marshal Wilson, of the District of Columbia, ex-Vice-President Hamblin, Sergeant-at-arms Canady, of the senate, Senators Hoar and Cockrell, the committee on arrangements, President Cleveland and President-elect Harrison, Vice President Morton and Secretary McCook, members of the senate, the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, Gen. Sherman, Gen. Schoefield and staff, Admiral Porter, the house of representatives and members-elect, the governors of states and others admitted to the floor of the senate. At 12:45 the president-elect reached the platform and began reading his inaugural address, as follows:

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

There is no constitutional or legal requirement that the president shall take the oath of office in the presence of the people, but there is so manifest an appropriateness in public induction to office of the chief executive officer of the nation that from the beginning of the government the people to whose service the official oath consecrates the officer have been called to witness this solemn ceremonial. An oath taken in the presence of the people become a mutual covenant. An officer covenants to serve the whole body of the people by the faithful execution of the laws, so that they may be an unfailing defense and security of those who who respect and observe them, and that neither wealth, station nor power of combinations shall be able to evade their just penalties or wrest them from the beneficient public purpose to serve the end of cruelty or selfishness. My promise is spoken, yours unspoken, but not the less real and solemn. The people of every state have here their representatives. Surely I do not misinterpret the spirit of the occasion when I assume that the whole body of the people covenant with me and with each other to-day to support and defend the constitution and union of the states, to yield willing obedience to all laws and each to every other citizen his equal civil and political rights. Entering thus solemnly into a covenant with each other, we may reverently invoke the aid, confidently, and expect the favor and help of Almighty God, that He will give to me wisdom, strength and fidelity, and to our people a spirit of fraternity and love of righteousness and peace.

This occasion derives peculiar interest from the fact that the presidential term that begins to-day is the twenty-sixth under our constitution. The first inauguration of President Washington took place in New York, where congress was then sitting, April 30, 1789, having been deferred by reason of delays attending the organization of congress and the canvass of the electoral vote. Our people have already worthily observed the centennials of the declaration of independence, of the battle of Yorktown and of the adoption of the constitution, and will shortly celebrate in New York the institution of the second great department of our constitutional scheme of government. When the centennial of the constitution of the judicial department by the organization of the supreme court shall have been suitably observed, as I trust it will be, our nation will have fully entered its second century.

I will not attempt now to note the marvelous and in great part happy contrasts between our country as it steps over the threshold into its second century of organized existence under the constitution, and that weak but wisely ordered young nation that looked undauntedly down the first century, when all its years stretched out before it. Our people will not fail at this time to recall the incidents which accompanied the institution of the government under the constitution, or to find an inspiration and guidance in the teachings and example of Washington and his great associates, and the hope and courage in contrast which thirty-eight populous and prosperous states offer to the thirteen states weak in everything except courage and love of liberty, that then fringed our Atlantic seaboard. The territory of Dakota has now a population greater than any of the original states, except Virginia, and greater than the aggregate of five of the smaller states in 1790. The center of population, when our national capital was located, was east of Baltimore, and it was argued by many well-informed persons that the world would move eastward rather than westward. Yet, in 1880, it was found to be near Cincinnati, and a new census, about to be taken, will show another stride to the westward. That which was the body has come to be only the rich fringe of the nation's robe. But our growth has not been limited to territory, population and aggregate wealth, marvelous as it has been in each of those directions. The masses of our people are better fed, clothed and housed than their fathers were; the facilities of popular education have been vastly enlarged and more generally diffused; the virtues of courage and patriotism have given recent proof of their continued presence and increasing power in the hearts and over the lives of our people; the influences of religion have been multiplied and strengthened; the sweet offices of charity have greatly increased and the virtue of temperance is held in higher estimation. We have not attained an ideal condition; not all of our people are happy and prosperous; not all of them are virtuous and law-abiding; but, on the whole, the opportunities offered to the individual to secure the comforts of life are better here than found elsewhere, and largely better than they were here one hundred years ago.

The surrender of a large measure of sovereignty to the general government, effected by the adoption of the constitution, was not accomplished until the suggestions of reason were strongly reinforced by the more imperative voice of experience. The divergent interests of peace speedily demanded "a more perfect union." The merchant, shipmaster and manufacturer discovered and disclosed to our statesmen and to the people that commercial emancipation must be added to the political freedom which had been so bravely won. The commercial policy of the mother country was not relaxed in any of its hard and oppressive features, to hold in check the development of our commercial marine, and to prevent or retard the establishment and growth of manufactures in the states, and so to secure an American market for their shops and a carrying trade for their ships was the policy of European statesmen; and it was pursued with the most selfish vigor. Petitions poured in upon congress urging the imposition of discriminating duties that should encourage the production of the needed things at home. The patriotism of the people, which no longer found a field of exercise in war, was energetically directed to the duty of equipping the young republic for a defense of its independence by making its people self dependent. Societies for the promotion of home manufactures and for encouraging the use of domestics in the dress of the people were organized in many states. The revival at the end of the century of the same patriotic interest in the preservation and development of domestic industries and the defense of our working people, injured by foreign competition, is an incident worthy of attention. It is not a departure, but a return, that we have witnessed. The protective policy had then its opponents; argument was made as now that its benefits inured to particular classes or sections. If the question became in any sense or at any time sectional, it was only because slavery existed in some of the states. But for this, there was no reason why the cotton producing states should not have led or walked abreast with the New England states in the production of cotton fabrics. There was this reason only why the states that divide with Pennsylvania the mineral treasures of the great southeastern and central mountain ranges should have been so tardy in bringing to the smelting furnance and to the mill the coal and iron from their near opposing hillsides. The mill fires were lighted at the funeral pile of slavery. The emancipation proclamation was heard in the depths of the earth as well as in the sky. Then all men were made free and material things became our better servants. This sectional element has happily been eliminated from the tariff discussion. We have no longer states that are necessarily only planting states; none are excluded from achieving that diversification of pursuit among the people which brings wealth and contentment. Cotton plantations will not be less valuable when the product is spun in the country town by operatives whose necessaries call for diversified crops and create a home demand for garden and agricultural products. Every new mine, furnace and factory is an extension of the productive capacity of the state more real and valuable than added territory. Shall the prejudices and paralysis of slavery continue to hang upon the skirts of progress? How long will those who rejoice that slavery no longer exists cherish and tolerate the incapacities it put upon their communities? I look hopefully to the continuance of our protective system and to the consequent development of manufacturing and mining enterprises in states hitherto wholly given to agriculture as a potent influence in the perfect unification of our people. Men who have invested their capital in these enterprises; farmers who have felt the benefit of their neighborhood, and men who work in the shops or field, will no not fail to find and defend the community of interest. Is it not quite possible the farmers and, promoters of the great mining and manufacturing enterprises, which have recently been established in the south, may yet find that the free ballot of the working man, without distinction of race, is needed for their defense as well as for his own? I do not doubt if those men in the south who now accept the tariff view of Clay and the constitutional expositions of Webster, would courageously avow and defend their real convictions, they would not find it difficult by friendly intercourse and co-operation to make the black man their efficient and safe attorney, not only in establishing correct principles in our national administration, but in preserving for their local communities the benefit of social order and economical and honest government, at least until the good offices of kindness, and of education have been fairly tried. The contrary conclusion cannot be plausibly urged. I have altogether rejected the suggestion of a special executive policy for any section of our country. It is the duty of the execu-